Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856. No. 68

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame. K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N..* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. *Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,*
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.,* 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.,* 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
Kght, K. N.
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood. 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	85
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had when there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction, cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—swt1stMJ.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—swtm.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.

This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.

The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.

For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopas' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.

3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.

4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.

The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.

I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.

Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.

N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60 sw2m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

LAW NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BUSBEE & BATTLE, Attorneys at Law, will dissolve on the 1st day of July next, by limitation.

All persons indebted to them will make arrangements to settle on or before August Court, or the debts due will be thereafter collected, *speedily* and *effectually.*
QUENTIN BUSBEE,
KEMP P. BATTLE.
Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61—tJ1.
☞ Register copy

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to Portsmouth,		$ 2 50
Fare " " Beaufort,		4 00
Fare from Newbern " Portsmouth,		2 50
Fare " " Beaufort,		4 00

MEALS EXTRA.

Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.

Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

Pleasant Hill Male Academy.

SITUATED IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF HEALTH and plenty, in the Southwest corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its next session on Monday the 21st of July, 1856, under the care of the former principal, J. W. Shive, who hopes from past success and present prospects, not only to sustain, but to add to the present good reputation of our Academy.

Strict attention paid to morals. Board can be had without difficulty convenient to the Academy, for six dollars per month, including washing and lights.

Terms of Tuition:

Primary department,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.
MAJ. WM. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH,
DR. B. A. SELLARS,
REV. SHUBAL EVANS,
DR. WM. A. COBLE,
} Board of Education.
June 20, 1856. 62—swlm.

To R. Road Contractors.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, W. N. C. R. R.
Salisbury, June 17, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C., until July the 15th, for the Graduation, Masonry, and Cross Ties for the remainder of the first Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, commencing at, and extending West from Statesville.

On the first 15 miles of this work there is important Masonry, and especially the Bridge across the Catawba River, but all of which is particularly worthy of attention.

Plans, Profiles, and Specifications with estimates of the work may be seen at the office of the Engineer after the 4th July.
JAMES C. TURNER.
Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.
61—swtd.

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroads and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.

THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.

The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.

Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave	Wilmington, N. C., at	6 A. M.
"	Weldon, (160 miles,)	2 P. M.
"	Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,)	6 P. M.
"	Baltimore, (180 miles,)	9 A. M.
"	Philadelphia, (100 miles,)	2 P. M.
Arrive in	New York, (100 miles,)	6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.

Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.

For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route. A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—swlm.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.
L. JOHNSON, Clerk.
May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 48—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling very *cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

For the Standard.

SUPREME COURT.—IMPORTANT DECISON.

State vs. Matthews.

Indictment from the last Cumberland Superior Court, his Honor JUDGE CALDWELL, *presiding.*—This was an indictment against the defendant for passing a bank note, issued by the Bank of Fayetteville, of a denomination less than three dollars, against the form of the Act of Assembly. The facts as alleged in the indictment, were agreed to be taken as true, and the only question raised and considered was as to the sufficiency of the facts in point of law, to authorise the judgment of the Court; the defendant contending that no judgment could be passed upon him according to the case agreed.

The following clauses of the Revised Code, chap. 36, are material to the proper understanding of this case, viz.:

"SEC. 3. No bank, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its charter, shall make or issue any note, bill, check, draft, order, acknowledgment of indebtedness, or certificate of deposite, for a less sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed to have violated its charter; and, moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

"SEC. 4. No corporation whatever, which is allowed to receive money on deposit, shall make, issue, or deliver any certificate, or acknowledgment of deposit for a less sum than three dollars; nor shall make, issue, or deliver any such certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness for any sum whatever, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as money, on pain of being deemed in either case to have violated its charter; and, moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

"SEC. 5. No person or corporation, unless the same be expressly allowed by law, shall issue any bill, due bill, order, ticket, certificate of deposite, promissory note, or obligation, or any other kind of security, whatever may be its form or name, with the intent that the same shall circulate or pass as the representative of, or as a substitute for, money, on pain of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars; and if the party offending be a corporation, of also being deemed to have violated its charter. And every person offending against this section, or aiding or assisting therein, shall likewise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

"SEC. 6. No person or corporation shall pass or receive, as the representative of, or as the substitute for, money, any such bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other security of the kind mentioned in this chapter, whether the same were issued within or without the State. And any person or corporation, and the officers and agents of such corporation aiding therein, who shall offend against this section, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five dollars, and shall, moreover, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

"SEC. 7. The public treasurer is hereby directed not to receive in payment of public taxes, the notes of any bank in the State that issues bills of a denomination less than three dollars."

His Honor gave judgment for the State, from which defendant appealed.

Attorney General and *Moore*, for the State.
Badger and *Shepherd*, for defendant.

PEARSON, J.—The question presented by the case will be considered under three heads: Does the charter authorize this bank to issue one dollar notes for circulation "as the representative of or as a substitute for money?" Had the Legislature power to prohibit the circulation of such notes? Was it the intention of the Legislature by the 36th chap. Rev. Code, title, "Currency," to exercise this power in regard to the notes of the bank of Fayetteville?

1. There is no clause in the charter which in so many words authorizes the bank to issue notes for circulation as money. The charter confers banking powers in general terms; in one clause "bills or notes" issued by order of the corporation promising to pay money to any person or bearer, are mentioned; in another clause the bank is required to furnish the Public Treasurer, once in six months, with a statement of the cash on hand, "notes in circulation," &c. All the bank charters in this State are worded much in the same way. The charter of the bank of the United States obviously was the original from which all the charters are directly or indirectly taken, and in none is the power to issue notes for circulation given in terms any more direct. So there can be no doubt the charter does confer the power to issue notes for circulation as money. As the act of 1816 (Rev. Stat. chap. 34, sec. 90,) prohibits any person or corporation from issuing "notes commonly called bank notes" of any value, with the intention that the same shall circulate as money "without *the authority of the Legislature first had*," it is somewhat strange that the draftsmen of these several charters were content to leave the authority dependent upon general terms. The omission to give the power *in totidem verbis* can only be accounted for by the circumstance alluded to—having a form, they did not like to depart from it.

The power to issue notes for circulation is not restricted by the charter under consideration; it embraces notes of all denominations, under as well as over one dollar. But it is clear that the charter must be construed with reference to the existing laws.—The act of 1816 (Rev. Stat. chap. 34, sec. 86,) prohibits any person or corporation from issuing promissory notes called due bills "under one dollar" for circulation as money; and it is agreed the power is restricted by this act so as to exclude the right to issue due bills.

It is insisted the act of 1830 (Rev. Stat., chap. 11, sec. 1,) has a similar effect, and restricts the power so as to exclude the right to issue bank notes under five dollars. On the other hand, it is insisted that the act of 1830 applies only to the notes of the banks of other States. So the question is: Did that act apply to the notes of the banks of this State? We think it did not. It enacts "it shall not be lawful for any person to pass, circulate or receive in payment, within this State, any bank note under the denomination of five dollars, issued by any State or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporation, not authorized to issue the same by any of the laws or statutes of this State." These words are satisfied by giving them the effect of prohibiting the circulation of the small notes of the banks of other States. The two principal banks in this State were authorized by law to issue notes under five dollars; so, the circulation of their notes is expressly taken out of the prohibition, and there is but little ground to support the suggestion that this was a prospective general enactment, aimed at banks that might at some future time be chartered in this State, and might, as it was feared, issue such bills, although not authorized to do so. Again, if it was intended to apply to the notes of our banks, it is reasonable to suppose that it would have contained a prohibition against the *issuing* of such bills. The act of 1816 has two sections, one against the issuing and the other against passing or receiving of "*due bills*;" the act of 1852, by one section, prohibits the issuing, and by another, the circulation of notes under three dollars, and the omission of the act of 1830 of an enactment against the issuing of notes under five dollars, tends to show that it was aimed exclusively at the banks of other States, over whose power to issue our Legislature could assume no control.

But all ground to support the suggestion of a prospective general enactment above referred to, is taken away by the fact that the title of the act of 1830 is, "An act to prohibit the circulation, in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of bank notes under five dollars, issued by the banks of other States." The title of a statute may be invoked in aid of its construction, *Rex vs. Cartwright*, 4 T. R. 490; Dwarriss on Statutes, 18. It is true, in the Revised Statutes the title is changed, and general words are used, "An act to prohibit the circulation of bank notes under the denomination of five dollars." But a change in the title of an act, in making a revisal, is not permitted to alter the construction which was before proper, when the same words were used in the enactment, unless the title had been allowed the effect of altering what would otherwise have been the construction. *Terry vs. Foster* 1 Mass. Rep. 150. Here, as we have seen, the construction confining it to the notes of the banks of other States does not depend simply upon the title.

But suppose it be yielded that this change in the title was made to allow the general words to have application to banks in this State, if any should ever issue notes in violation of their charter, so that the act of 1816 fixes a penalty for issuing notes without authority, and this act prohibits their circulation, still that would leave the question open in regard to the authority to issue under any particular charter, which is the question now under consideration.

It was further insisted, although the act of 1830 may not of itself be sufficient to restrict this charter, yet it has that effect, when taken in connection with the fact that the several acts incorporating the other banks all contain a provision making it wrongful to issue small notes; thus showing the settled policy to be to prevent the issue and circulation of such notes, so as to drive them out and make room for a metalic basis. We are asked, can it be possible that the Legislature intended to abandon this favorite policy and confer, at the expense of the public, a special privilege upon the bank of Fayetteville, in which our other banks were not at liberty to participate? Is such a construction of this charter reasonable? We have given to this suggestion much consideration. A difficulty presents itself at the outset. The act of 1830 and the charter of the bank of New Berne excluded all notes under five dollars—the charters of the bank of the State and the bank of Cape Fear excluded only notes under three dollars. This creates uncertainty in regard to the "settled policy;" and in attempting, by inference from these statutes, to impose a restriction upon the bank of Fayetteville, it would be found impossible to decide whether the limit should be fixed at five or three. But we have come to the conclusion that the only legitimate effect to which this argument is entitled is, to prove that in all probability the omission of a provision as to issuing small notes, similar to that inserted in the charters of the other banks, was an oversight. In other words, the Legislature, from mere inadvertance, forgot to insert it. If we were at liberty to make this supposition, the evil is beyond our control, for, most certainly, this Court has no power to supply the omissions or correct the mistakes of the Legislature. Indeed the omission of this proviso, in its bearing upon the argument, leans the other way, and tends to show that the authority is conferred; for, if its insertion was necessary to restrain the other banks, it follows that, without it, the power is given. In our case the same general terms are used, without this restriction. For these reasons, we are of opinion that the charter does confer upon the bank authority to issue one dollar notes.

2. It was assumed in the argument that the Legislature had not the power to prohibit the circulation of small notes, unless it had the power to revoke directly the authority to issue them; upon the ground to prevent their circulation would necessarily prevent their issue; and that cannot be done indirectly which cannot be done directly. So the two powers were treated as being precisely one and the same thing. We are not prepared to admit the position in the broad sense in which it was stated. One may go around a hill and get on top of it, although he is not able to climb directly up. Many who deny that Congress has the power to protect manufactures by an act passed directly for that purpose, are forced to admit the power to give incidental protection by a tariff for revenue. So there may be a distinction, but we are not disposed to press it, except to the extent of claiming this reasonable concession: the object of the Legislature was to prevent the circulation of small notes, and the revocation of the authority to issue was necessary to effect that purpose. So, a fair statement of the question is: Had the Legislature, for the purpose of preventing the circulation of small notes, power to revoke the authority of the bank to issue them? Political and other considerations are apt to connect themselves with the subject of corporations, and thereby give to it more importance than it deserves, as a *dry question of law;* and the unusual amount of labor and learning bestowed on it has tended to mystify, rather than to elucidate the subject.

In *Meares vs. the Commissioners of Wilmington*, 9 Ird. Rep. 73, it is said "the idea that corporations are less accessible, and less responsible to actions than individuals (which, by the bye, was one reason why corporations have always been looked upon by the public with so much jealousy and so little favor,) has yielded to common sense;" and it is now settled that corporations are as liable as individuals to be sued in contract, or in *tort*, or to be indicted. In *Bank of the State vs. Bank of Cape Fear*, 13 Ird. Rep. 80, it is said "the Court supposes it to be clear law that a corporation is, like an individual, bound by, and may take benefit of the general laws, when it is within the reason of them, unless there be a particular modification in the charter." The notion that a corporation is above the law, has no ground to support it. The creature cannot be above the maker. Indeed, it is conceded that corporations and individuals stand on the same footing; both are equally subject to the law, unless exempted from its operation by force of a contract, and both equally have a right to protection. *Stanmire vs. Welch*, 3 Jones's Rep. 214, is an instance where an individual was protected from the operation of a statute on the ground of his contract. The land of a corporation may be taken for public use under the right of eminent domain in the same manner as the land of an individual may be taken. *West River Bridge Co. vs. Dix*, 6 Howard, 507.

These positions have been stated to "clear the way," and present the naked question: Is authority to issue small notes conferred by the charter, as a part of the essence of the contract, with the intention to put it beyond the control of all future legislation? or is it conferred as a mere incident, with the intention that it should be subject to such limitation as the Legislature might at any time thereafter deem expedient to make for the purpose of regulating the currency of the State? This is a mere question of construction, and a plain statement seems sufficient to dispose of it. With the exception of the powers surrendered to the United States, each State is absolutely sovereign; and with the exception of the restraints imposed by "the Constitution of the State," and the Bill of Rights, "all Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly." It is consequently unreasonable to suppose that the General Assembly, admitting it has the power, would alien or surrender and make subject to any individual or corporation, a portion of its sovereignty, and thereby disqualify itself from doing that for which these ample powers were conferred on it. As is said in *McRee vs. Wil. R. R. Co.*, 2 Jones's Rep. 189, "We should hesitate long before bringing our minds to the conclusion that it was the intention of the Legislature to take from itself the power of doing that for which all governments are organized—promoting the general welfare by adopting such measures as a new state of things might make necessary for the benefit of the public; in other words, it is unreasonable to suppose an intention to surrender the means by which it may thereafter be able to effect the purpose for which it was created and formed into a government." It follows that to establish a *contract* on the part of the Legislature to relinquish any of its powers, plain and unequivocal words must be used. For instance, if its charter authorizes a bank to lend money and is silent as to the rate of interest, the general law will fix it; and should the Legislature afterwards make the rate lower, the corporation, as well as individuals, will be bound.—So if a Railroad Company is authorized to carry passengers and freight, the Legislature may afterwards regulate the speed at which the cars shall run, or may make it unlawful to carry gunpowder on the same train with passenger cars; the sovereign being presumed to reserve to itself the regulation of all such matters in the absence of an express contract to the contrary.

In looking over the statute by which this bank is incorporated, we find authority to issue notes given in general terms; and although it may be inferred that it was then the policy, or rather, that there was no purpose not to allow the issuing of small notes at that time, yet there is nothing which can fairly be construed as a *contract* on the part of the State not to change the policy or afterwards prohibit their issue and circulation. There is no pledge to this effect; nothing is said about the size of the notes to be issued; there are in this respect no words but those of ordinary legislation, subject to be modified at any time that it might be deemed expedient; there are no words of control used; and in fact no words which, by the utmost ingenuity and straining, can be made to imply a contract on the part of the Legislature, that it will not at any future time regulate the currency so as to prohibit the issuing and circulation of small notes. The persons who subscribed for stock in this bank had no right to suppose that the Legislature had tied its hands in this particular; on the contrary, in view of the act of 1830 and the restraining clauses in the charters of the other banks, they had every reason to believe that this restraint would be made by a general law on the subject.—So in our opinion there is not only no objection on constitutional grounds, but no hardship in the case.

The only objection that can be urged to this conclusion at all plausible, is, if the Legislature can prevent the issuing and circulation of one dollar bills, the same may be done in regard to fives, tens, twenties, &c. So, that by an abuse of the power, the bank may be restrained from issuing any notes whatever. That is true, but the same objection may be made to the exercise of any power; and it is a full reply to say, the Court can only declare a statute void when there is a want of power in the Legislature. In reference to questions of expediency or abuse of power, there is no jurisdiction.

3. What has been already said makes it unnecessary to add much upon the third head. Any one will say at once, if the Legislature had the power to revoke the authority conferred by this charter, the intention to exercise it is manifest from all of the circumstances; because, if this bank could issue small notes, it made the restraints put on the other banks of no use, and defeated the whole purpose.—The charter was granted at the session of 1848. At the next session an act was passed to amend the charter. It provides, "it shall and may be lawful for the corporation, &c., to issue notes of the denomination of three dollars; but no note shall be issued by said bank for a smaller sum than three dollars."

This was an attempt to remedy "the oversight," and the amount of it is—there being a doubt whether the bank can issue any note under five dollars by force of the act of 1830, it is proposed, as a compromise, to allow the bank to issue notes of the denomination of three dollars and upwards, provided it will agree to issue no notes under that denomination. This proposition was rejected by the bank at the session of 1854. The act under consideration was passed as a part of the Revised Code, to go into effect 1st January, 1856. The general purpose of this act is to regulate the currency by prohibiting the circulation of small notes; and to this end it was necessary to prohibit the issuing of such notes. So, the particular purpose was to revoke the authority to issue them, should it have been conferred upon the bank, unless *it was conferred plainly and expressly by the charter.* If not so conferred, a penalty was imposed upon the bank for issuing such notes; any person passing or receiving them, was subjected to indictment, and the public Treasurer was directed not to receive them in payment of taxes; thus evincing a determination to effect the purpose if it could be done.

The question then, is, do the words used express this intention with sufficient clearness?. In other words, is the bank *plainly* and *expressly* allowed by its charter to issue such notes? We are not at liberty to consider the word "expressly," as used in the sense of *intotidem verbis;* for in another section of the same act it is enacted—" no person or corporation, unless the same shall be expressly allowed by law, shall issue any bill, note," &c.; and taken in that sense, this would apply to all the banks; but the charters of these banks all contain a clause expressly prohibiting the issue of notes under a *certain denomination.* This express prohibition is taken to give the right to issue notes by reversing the maxim *expressio unius, exclusio alterius.* A good rule works both ways, and in this latter sense, the other banks are expressly allowed to do so in either sense of the word; but the addition of the word "plainly," removes all doubt. After making so long an argument under the first head to prove that this bank had authority to issue such notes, it certainly cannot be necessary to make another long argument to prove that the authority is not plainly and expressly given.

PER CURIAM.—Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance.

JUNE 13, 1856.

SIR: The National Convention of the Democratic party, which recently assembled in Cincinnati, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

You have already informally accepted the nomination, but we deem it appropriate, under instructions of the Convention, to communicate the information officially in their name. We also solicit your attention to the resolutions adopted by that assembly as expressive of the views and policy of the Democratic party in relation to the important public questions involved in the approaching Presidential election.

The Convention have associated your name with that of an eminent and experienced statesman, under the conviction that, although your public career has been brief, yet that it has commanded the confidence not only of your party, but the country, and that your talents and patriotism will essentially aid in illustrating the principles and in firmly establishing the wise and generous policy of the Democratic party.

We tender to you personally our sincere congratulations upon this distinguished proof of the public esteem, and remain, with assurances of profound respect. Your fellow-citizens,

JOHN E. WARD,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JNO. L. MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
W. PRESTON.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter of the 13th inst., giving me official information of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention for the office of Vice President of the United States. I feel profoundly grateful to the Democracy for this distinction, so far above my merits and expectations, and accept the nomination, with the pledge that if it should result in imposing on me any public duties, I shall exert whatever power I possess to discharge them with fidelity.

The Convention wisely selected for the first place in the government an eminent statesman, whose character and public services furnish a guarantee that his administration will command confidence at home and respect abroad.

The platform apopted by the Convention has my cordial approval. I regard it as the only basis on which the Union can be preserved in its original spirit. Adopted, as it was, by the unanimous votes of the delegates from all the States, it shows that amidst the distractions of the times there remains one united and powerful organization whose common principles extend over every foot of territory covered by the Federal Constitution. After the recent repeated and deplorable failures of other parties to present to the country a national organization, we may justly congratulate the States upon the unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Democratic Convention; and the patriot may point to the fact, as a pledge of constitutional union, that the delegates from Maine and Texas, from South Carolina and California, were as thoroughly united upon every question of principle as those from the neighboring Southern States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or those from the neighboring Northern States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

This community of sentiment, this feeling of brotherhood, gives hope of perpetual Union. It has been the happy fortune of the Democratic party, by adhering to the constitution, which was made to protect us all, to avoid the geographical and sectional issues against which Washington solemnly warned his countrymen; and we have every reason to believe that it is yet equal to the high duty which now devolves on it of preserving the constitution, and maintaining the rights of every portion of the confederacy. If the unsound elements which troubled it for a time have sought congenial associations elsewhere, the loss has been more than supplied by accessions from the flower of the old whig party; and, thus reinforced, it will be the destiny of the democracy, under the lead of their distinguished chief, to maintain the high position of our county before the world—to preserve the equality of every class of citizens—to protect the perfect liberty of conscience—and to secure the peace of the Union, by rendering equal justice to every part.

With sincere acknowledgments for the friendly personal sentiments contained in your letter, I am respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Messrs. Ward, Richardson, Hibbard, Lawrence, Brown, Manning, Forsyth, Tucker, Seymour and Preston.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SEA'S BOTTOM.—In the last number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, Mr. W. Thompson, of Weymouth, gives an account of the means he adopted for taking a photograph of the bottom of the sea, in Weymouth bay, at a depth of three fathoms. It appears that the camera was placed in a box, with a plate-glass front, and a moveable shutter to be drawn up when the camera was sunk to the bottom. The camera being focussed in this box on land for objects in the foreground, at about ten yards or other suitable distance, was let down from a boat to the bottom of the sea, carrying with it the collodion plate, prepared in the ordinary way. When at the bottom, the shutter of the box was raised, and the plate was thus exposed for about ten minutes. The box was then drawn into the boat, and the image developed in the usual manner. A view was thus taken of the rocks and weeds lying at the bottom of the bay. Mr. Thompson anticipates that it will be a ready and inexpensive means of arriving at a knowledge of piers, bridges, piles, structures and rocks under water.

Letter of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Declining the Nomination for the Vice Presidency.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 30, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: On reaching this place, I find awaiting me your communication, dated "New York, June 17," in which you inform me, that by a "Convention of the American party of the United States," which closed its session in that city on the 17th day of June, I have been "unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, as a candidate for President."

Allow me, in the first place, gentlemen, to express to you, and through you, to those whose organs you are, my grateful appreciation of this testimonial of their confidence and regard—my unaffected gratitude for this exhibition of a wish to confer on me so distinguished an honor. I also duly estimate the honor of having my name associated with that of the gallant Stockton, in connexion with the two first places under our government—a man whose achievements belong to his country's history—who, whether in facing the foe in time of war, or deliberating in the council-chamber in time of peace, has ever proven himself to be bold, able, conservative and patriotic. Although those from whom this nomination proceeded were but few in numbers—yet, the honor thereby conferred, instead of being less, is, in my estimation, the greater. Considering all the circumstances surrounding them, and the difficulties by which they were environed, their action must be regarded, by every just and fair-minded man, as free from every taint of selfishness and corruption.—Those who volunteer as "a forlorn hope" are not likely to be moved by selfish considerations; and in their selection of those who are to lead them, their choice is most likely to fall on men whom they suppose to possess the qualities that can be relied on in the hour of trial.

While I agree, in the main, with you and those you represent, in regard to the evils and dangers which now beset our common country, yet we do not probably view the movements of the times, from exactly the same stand-point. While we may concur as to the *end*, we may differ somewhat as to the *means* of rescuing our country from the dangers which threaten it. Antiquated as the idea may be, with many who yet profess to belong to the American party, yet, I still regard the high mission of the American movement to consist of three great primary purposes or objects, viz: The inauguration of an intense feeling of American nationality, not only in the administration of the government, but in the feelings and associations of our people—the maintenance of our civil and religious freedom, against the daring encroachments and corrupting tendencies of the Church of Rome; which has arrayed itself as a great political element in our country, in alliance with a powerful party—and the preservation of our national Union, against all factionists, North or South, East or West. These three elementary principles or objects involve considerations higher, far higher, than any of mere administrative policy, growing out of our domestic interests, as a nation. The two first transcend in importance anything embraced in the frame-work or operation of our free institutions, even. They affect man in his moral and social, as well as in his political relations. Here, then, was a "platform," large enough and strong enough for every man in the Republic to stand on, who loves his own country, and the people of his own country, better than other countries or other peoples—who prefers religious liberty to the despotic domination of the Romish Church—and who is resolved to maintain inviolate the Union with its imperfections, rather than run the hazard of disruption.

As long as the American party adhered strictly to these three great principles; as long as it was true to its mission; as long as it ignored all extraneous and minor questions; as long as it preserved its *prestige* of a great popoular uprising against foreign influence, priestly tyranny, and assaults upon the Union; it swept everything before it. As long as its members agreed to tolerate differences of opinion, on irrelevant questions, and to act together for the general good, nothing could stay its march.—The rival parties of the country stood aghast at its whirlwind progress. I am not sure its immense strength did not originate the causes of its late disasters. Its friends seemed to think it strong enough to carry any and every thing—and hence they endeavored to engraft upon it other issues of domestic policy and of sectional import. Of its enemies, those who openly assailed it with slander and misrepresentation were powerless for harm; whilst others crept within its folds, some to pervert it from its principles, and others to spy out its machinery and betray it to its foes. And then again the indifferent—those who have no fixed opinions on any question, but who will fight for whomsoever will pay them best; I mean the trading politicians—enlisted under its banner to carry out selfish views; and to that end foisted on it, to some extent, the machinery of party politics.

The effect was instantly apparent. As soon as those of one section began to interpolate on its creed their views of anti-slavery, and those of another section, their views of pro-slavery—as soon as the direction and management of the order was taken from the hands of the honest and unpretending masses with whom it had originated, and who adhered to it for the sake of its principles alone, and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitious politicians—the people of the country saw and felt that something was wrong, and enthusiasm began to give way to indifference and neglect. With its first reverses, those who had gotten control of the order became alarmed; and then commenced that series of temporisings and blunders, which have ended in mystifying the public mind, to some extent, as to our definite aims, and subjecting us to the charge of inconsistency and vacillation. In the vain expectation of disarming the enemies of the order, of their weapons of falsehood and perversion, concessions have been made again and again, which, instead of abating, have only increased the violence of their malignity. In the equally vain hope of mollifying the hatred of the Romish Church, and of satisfying the croaking conscientiousness of lukewarm friends, one of our cardinal principles, (I mean resistance to the aggressions of the Romish Hierarchy) has been so diluted, that, like Douglas' Kansas bill, it is construed one way in one section and another in another. In addition to this, other issues, extraneous to the objects and purposes of the order, have been added from time to time—differing in different sections, to enable local politicians to save themselves at home, regardless of the effect upon the general good of the order, *as a national organization.* And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating this great movement—many who fought for it with might and main, in the days of its pristine purity—find themselves left far in the rear; and that they have become objects of denunciation and abuse, by those who have thus travestied its simple and fair lineaments, who held aloof from it in the weakness of its infancy, but who rushed to its embrace in the strength of its manhood!

I foresaw the dangers which beset us, and predicted the consequences, at the Philadelphia Convention in June, 1855. I then discovered a growing disposition to try and conciliate the adherents of the Romish Church in certain States, by abating the stringency of our opposition to the dangerous assumptions of Papacy—and I warned our friends, that if this was done, it would not only be a compromise of a great principle, but that whilst it would fail to appease the bitter hatred of Romanism, it would lose us the confidence of the rural population, whose resistance to Popery was perhaps the strongest element in their attachment to American principles. I there witnessed a struggle between the Northern and Southern delegates, as to who should obtain a triumph, in fitting in the "slavery" plank of the platform. For myself, I wanted no such plank in it. I used every effort in my power to prevent its insertion. I saw plainly, that when the American party had to "walk that plank," it would do so to its sorrow. First—because the question of slavery was extraneous to the aims and ends of our organization. Secondly—because from the very inherent nature of the order, it could accomplish its mission, only as a *national* party; embracing true-hearted Americans of every shade of opinion, on other and minor questions, undivided and undistracted by sectional or local issues. I did not wish to see the American party using the question of slavery agitation, as an electioneering hobby—as the anti-American party is doing; laying down a platform to be construed as anti-slavery in one section, and pro-slavery in another. And even if I had wished it, I knew very well, that with the materials of which the American party was composed, no such game could be successfully played out. It will be recollected by many, that I then warned my Southern friends, that even if they could succeed in obtaining the strongest pro-slavery platform they might desire, yet, if thereby disruption of the order followed (as I feared, believed, and predicted would be the case) with the loss of our national unity, we should lose the talisman of our strength. I then told them, that the loss of harmony and concert of action would weaken us far more, than the platform would strengthen us, even in the South.

But other counsels than mine and those who concurred with me prevailed. The slavery question was interpolated upon the three "points," "pure and simple," (to use a phrase of late European Diplomacy)—repudiation of that portion of the platform did follow in most of the Northern State Councils—the Southern elections during the Summer and Fall of '55 showed who was right and who was wrong—and we are now reaping the bitter fruits of our dissensions on the subject of slavery.

I am now, as I have ever been, since the first inception of the American movement, an American of the original type. Others may alter or modify their creeds as they choose—but for myself, I will admit the statue of no other foreign Deity in my political Pantheon, till the great problem is solved, whether our country is to be controlled and governed by the American people or by a pie-bald rabble from other lands—whether we are to enjoy Protestant freedom of conscience, or whether we are to bow in abject slavery to the behests of Rome—whether the Union is to be preserved, or undermined by faction. 'Tis true, I have my opinions on the various questions growing out of slavery, as firm and fixed as any man in the land; but I do not intend to allow these opinions to interfere with my support of, or mar my attachment to, the higher and nobler ends of Americanism. I am willing to recognise, to counsel with, and to act with, any and every man, in the maintenance and support of American principles; no matter what may be his opinions on the subject of slavery—*provided*, he is willing to subordinate those opinions, as I am mine, to the three great cardinal principles of Americanism. Any man, either North or South, who holds his views on slavery as first and foremost, and who sustains American principles as ancillary only to the carrying out his pecular sentiments on the subject of slavery, either *pro* or *con*, is not a reliable *American;* and if ever the country is saved from foreign influence, Romish aggression, and the horrors of disunion, it will not be through *his* aid or instrumentality.

Entertaining these views, I have, from the beginning, exerted all my humble influence to preserve harmony and concert of action in the American party, to suppress discord, and to keep our forces united for the great struggle before us. We have not only to combat foreign domination, Papal tyranny, and disunionism, but we have to contend with a party which has openly allied itself with the two former, and which encourages the latter, by the bestowal of place and profit on its advocates. In order to our success, all the elements of opposition should be united. Our dissensions on the subject of slavery only enure to the benefit of this same party, which has the assurance to call itself Democratic; which manages to use slavery agitation as an element of strength; which assembles notorious freesoilers and rampant "fire-eaters" at the same councilboard; which proclaims the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be in aid of Slavery at one end of the country, and in favor of freedom at the other; whose late platform at Cincinnati, fixed up to gull the South, was "swallowed" by whose who intended to "puke it up again;" (see Mr. Benton's late speech at St. Louis;) whose antecedents prove, that its managers and wire workers are ready to sell the South to the North to-day, or the North to the South to-morrow, as will best enable them to hold on to the spoils of office. If they can combine, without regard to their variant views on the question of slavery, for a *bad* purpose, why cannot we do the same, for the accomplishment of a *good* purpose?

In taking a calm survey of the whole field of operations, and the contending forces arrayed, I, in common with others, have had to decide under whose leadership I would fight in the conflict. Much as I disapproved and regretted some of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Conventions of the 18th and 22d of February last, yet I was bound to regard them as the only *nationally organised* exponents of what was left of the American party. I say American *party*—for of American *principles, all is left.* They are enduring, and will last as long as love of native land, devotion to religious freedom, and the memory of those sacrifices which our fathers made to secure to us the Union, shall continue to exist. Although blunders may have been made—although our prospects may be less bright now, than they once were—yet, as a loyal American, I must regard these Conventions as the only living organs of our national organization. One of those Conventions nominated for the Presidency Mr. Fillmore. I am committed to his support, and shal sustain him with what zeal and ability I possess. Even if I were to take the ground (as some have done,) that the Conventions of the 18th and 22d of February had so far departed from the original landmarks of Americanism, as to have un-Amercanised themselves, and thereby absolved every American from all obligation to sustain the nomination, *as an American nomination*—still, in the absence of any other candidate of the American party, *in its national character*, I have presented to me, in Mr. Fillmore, a candidate worthy of my confidence and support. No one, I believe, denies to him a sound head, an honest heart, and national, conservative, and statesman-like views. If he erred during his Presidential service, I believe he erred from honest and conscientious convictions of duty. Those who may find fault with what they consider his errors, may well applaud him for having erred so seldom. Whether, then, in my character as an *American*, or as a citizen of the Republic, I can and shall cheerfully and cordially support him. The same Convention nominated Mr. Donelson for the position to which your kindness and partiality would elevate me. To his support I am also committed.

So you see, gentlemen, with my views, and in my position, I am unwilling to be instrumental in adding to the discord which already exists, unfortunately for us, among those who are battling against the tyranny and corruption of the party in power. I am, therefore, compelled to decline the nomination, so flatteringly tendered to me.

In the views herein presented, and the position herein assumed, don't understand me as intimating any censure of the motives of those, who may have resolved to battle under the flag of the gallant Stockton. Far from it. As before intimated, I possibly may not be able to look at the issue from the same point of view they do.

No man of any sagacity and observation can conceal from himself the fact, that the present condition of the country is alarming. At both ends of the Union, the "slavery question" is king. All other questions pale in insignificance before it *in the public estimation.* Americanism—all the delicate questions involved in our foreign relations—all important questions of internal policy—all for the time, seem to be ignored by the popular mind. The phantom of discord, exorcised by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is stalking through the land, frightening men from their propriety. In the dissensions which now distract our country—in the scenes of violence and commotion which prevail in Congress—in the blood which is flowing in Kansas, and which, like that of Abel is crying from the ground to Heaven for retribution—in the shocks and concussions which are testing the strength of the Union—we are realizing the sad consequences of that most unwise and unfortunate measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its authors sowed the wind, and our suffering country is now reaping the whirlwind. From the day of the consummation of this measure, I have ever believed it would prove to this nation, what the wrath of Achilles did to Greece, "the direful spring of woes unnumbered." I would scorn to take a mere sectional view of this queestion—yet it is due to justice to say, that the South *as a section*, is not to blame for it. The South did not ask for it. It was tendered to the South, as a boon, by the party in power, to effect partisan ends, and promote selfish and ambitious views. And even now, when our country is writhing in throes of convulson, the political gamblers, who direct and control this same party, are still playing with the question of Missouri Compromise repeal, as a counter in the game, where the stake is nothing short of the Union itself. They are still trying to cheat the people of both sections—telling the South, that the measure extends the area of slavery beyond the line of 36 dg. 30 min.—and telling the North, that it does away with the guaranty, that slavery may go as far North as that line; and that it will enable them hereafter to interpose against it, South of that line.

The only hope, in my opinion, of arresting the evil of slavery agitation, is by driving from power the party that uses it, as a means of perpetuating their dynastly. Until this is done, the country will have no peace. And if I could be allowed to offer a word of advice—I would appeal to every national, conservative, Union-loving man, from the Bay of Chaleur to the Californian gulph, to forget for the time all minor differences, and to unite in one common struggle, against the common enemy of all. Whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery, let them, even now—for there is yet time—make another effort to secure unity and concert of action, in contending against a party which is deceiving both; and whose game is to keep them in perpetual conflicts that, like the Fox in the fable, they may carry off the spoil, when the combatants are exhausted.

As an American, I would advise it, *for the occasion.* Americanism can never fight the battle, upon the truth of its principles, as long as, by the tactics of its enemies, it is embarrassed by other issues, irrelevant in their nature. Americans must bide their time. Our day will yet come. No matter what course duty may suggest in the coming political struggle—no matter what may be the issue of that struggle—yet, I hope and believe, the day is not far distant, when all true Americans will be united, and we shall present one solid phalanx against the myrmidons of foreignism, Romanism, and disunionism—and the contest will be decided on these issues alone. Much good has already been done. The chord of American feeling has been touched, and it has vibrated through heart, and head, and nerve, of the people of this country. The seed has not only been planted in our soil, but it has germinated, taken root, and shot upward. Although its growth may have been partially brighted by the improper culture, or over-culture, of its friends, and the sly and stealthy application of some poisonous material by its enemies—yet, time and its own native vigor will restore it; and it will continue to grow and expand, till its branches will reach the clouds, and the American people shall repose in peace and comfort under its shade.

It may be, that we need more adversity, to teach us charity and forbearance for each other, on less momentous questions. Defeat, if defeat should come, will teach us wisdom—will learn us the importance of harmony, and the necessity for concert and union hereafter. For one, my destiny is linked to the cause of pure and unadulterated Americanism. In this bark I have shipped with my fortunes. If it ever reaches its destined port in safety, all the reward I desire is a place in the hearts and the affections of its gallant crew. If, in the Providence of God, it is doomed to destruction, I will cling to the wreck, as long as there is a spar or a timber afloat, and when it goes down in the deep, I will be engulphed in the vortex.

With much regard,
Yours respectfully,
K. RAYNER.

Messrs. J. W. Allen, New Jersey; Geo. O. Jones, New York; A. M. Bobinett, Delaware, *Committee.*

For the Standard.

Meeting of the Wake Democratic Association.

The Democrats had an enthusiastic rally at the Town Hall on Friday night last.

The President, on taking the Chair, said that there were several distinguished gentlemen present from various portions of the State, and he knew that he only expressed the wishes of the association, in extending to them a cordial welcome and an invitation to participate in the proceedings of the meeting.—He then introduced R. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford.—Mr. Dick, on making his appearance, was greeted with great applause. He addressed the meeting in a speech of great power and eloquence. He spoke in glowing terms of the prospects of the Democratic party,—from Maine to California the Democrats and a large portion of the old-line Whigs were rallying under the Democratic banner with an unparalleled enthusiasm. He discussed at length the platform and course of the Know Nothing party, and gave them a terrible raking. He examined the political course of Mr. Fillmore, and showed that his claims were not so great as represented; and that if Mr. Fillmore was elected—according to the Know Nothing constitution—he would be governed by the National Council. He also paid his respects to Mr. A. J. Donelson. His remarks on the course of this gentleman were very felicitous, and frequently put the house in a roar. He said, among other things, that if Mr. Donelson was to be believed, Mr. Fillmore was unfit to be President; and if Mr. D. was a liar and was not to be believed, then he himself was unfit for the high office he was a candidate for. He paid a glowing tribute to Buchanan and Breckinridge, and spoke warmly of their claims upon the American people.

He spoke of Gov. Bragg in the highest complimentary terms, both as a gentleman and as a statesman; and the tremendous outburst of applause that followed his remarks showed how truly he reflected the feelings of those present. He concluded his remarks with a stirring appeal to the Democrats, invoking them to stand by their colors, and a glorious victory awaited them at the polls.

J. R. McLean, Esq., of Guilford, was next called on, and entertained the meeting with an argumentative and eloquent speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLean's speech, the meeting adjourned.

Q. BUSBEE, Ch'n.

W. H. LAUGHTER, Sec'y.

A HAPPY HOME.—In a happy home there will be no fault-finding no overbearing spirit— there will be no peevishness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life, and health, and strengh, and time—of all that is most to be desired in a home, occasioned merely by unkind words. The celebrated Mr. Wesley remarked to this effect—namely, that fretting and scolding seemed like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this than we have to curse, or swear, or steal. In a perfectly happy home, all selfishness will be removed. Even as "Christ pleased not himself," so among the members of a happy home, all selfishness will be removed. Even as "Christ pleased not himself," so the members of a happy home, will not seek first to please themselves, but to please each other.

Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweetness emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to render a home happy. How attracting, how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother.

How the parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress, and servant, dwell with delight on these cheerful looks, those confiding smiles that beam from the eye, and burst from the inmost soul of those who are dear and near. How it hastens the return of the father—lightens the care of the mother—renders it more easy for both to resist temptation, and drawn by the cords of affection, how it induces them with loving hearts to return to the parental roof.

Oh, that parents would lay this subject to heart—that by untiring efforts they would so far render home happy, that their children and domestics shall not seek for happiness in forbidden paths.

THE PRODUCTS OF SLAVE LABOR.—The total value of the exports of cotton, tobacco, rice and naval stores, articles of slave labor, for the year ending June 30, 1855, amounted to 106,480,077. At the same date of the present year, they amount to about 144,480,077, giving an increase in value of 38,000,000. The New York Herald says that the results of Southern labor for a single year, show the value to the Union of that section of country. In these results, the free States of the North, it is believed, participate to the full extent of 20 per cent., or to the amount of 28,896,004 which, in ten years, would amount to 280,896,004. If to the 144,480,077 slave products for 1855, we add the exports of breadstuffs, timber, staves, etc., from the same part of the Union, and add the 31,000,000 worth of sugar from the same region, which in 1850 amounted to 12,878,850, we shall have a grand total of slave products for a single year of not less, probably, than 350,000,000. By the census returns of 1850, it appears there were in the Southern States 74,031 cotton plantations, 2681 sugar plantations, 551 rice estates, 15,745 tobacco estates, and 887 hemp planters. There were 5,000,000 acres of land devoted to the culture of cotton.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Fee Bills of Clerks and Sheriffs.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

North-Carolina Railroad.

The stockholders of this Road adjourned on Friday last, after an interesting session of two days. The attendance, being mainly from the West, was large; and animated discussions took place, in which Messrs. Fisher, J. M. Morehead, Paul C. Cameron, John W. Thomas, Gen. Saunders, D. L. Swain, R. P. Dick, J. R. McLean, and others, participated.

The old Directors were re-elected on the first ballot, to wit, Charles F. Fisher, Gen. Saunders, Gen. Alexander McRae, and Francis Fries.

During the meeting Mr. Fisher, the President of the Road, referred to charges which had been made in relation to the management of the Road; and he called upon those who had charges to prefer, to bring them forward then and there, and not to do so in newspapers, over anonymous signatures. Mr. John W. Thomas, of Davidson, responded,—but, before the discussion closed, and with the prompt, full and satisfactory replies and explanations of Mr. Fisher, he no doubt wished that he had remaind silent. The vote that was afterwards cast for Mr. Fisher for Director—he having received within a fraction of all the votes—and the manner in which the old Board was sustained, furnished a triumphant vindication of the President and of the management of the Road, and was regarded on all hands as a just rebuke to those, who, from party feeling or personal disappointment, have of late been assailing the President and Directory of this Road. These attacks were commenced by Mr. Gilmer in his speech in Macon county, and they were at once taken up and continued by his party organs in the Western part of the State. We trust that the recent action of the stockholders will have its proper effect in the quarters referred to; and that no further attempt will be made to introduce party spirit into the affairs and operations of this great work.

The best feeling appeared to prevail among all the stockholders towards the close of their session; and they separated in mutual good humor, cheered by the progress of the Road during the past year, and full of confidence as to its future progress and prosperity.

The full proceedings will, we learn, be printed at an early day in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each stockholder.

The Small Pox.—We learn that some eight or ten days ago a gentleman of the name of Patterson, foreman in the shop of Mr. Lougee, of this place, returned from the North, and was soon after taken sick. He was attended at Mr. Lougee's residence, by Dr. McKee; and, a day or two since, his disease, in the opinion of the physician, exhibited unmistakable indications of being the small pox. The matter was reported to Mr. Mayor Haywood, who promptly had the patient removed several miles into the country, to a place from which the disease is not likely to spread. The patient is well attended to. We are assured that every effort will be made to prevent the spread of the disease. We state the facts as they exist, as we have no doubt many exaggerated accounts have already gone abroad. Our readers may rest assured that we shall conceal nothing in relation to the disease; and that if it should unfortunately spread—as we do not believe it will—we will at once give information of the fact.

Vaccine Matter.—We are requested by Messrs. Pescud & Gatling to say that they have received a supply of Vaccine Matter, which may be relied upon as fresh and genuine.

Mr. Rayner's Letter.

We publish to-day the letter of Mr. Rayner, of this State, addressed to the bolting abolition Know Nothings, declining their nomination for the Vice Presidency. We consider it a good campaign document, emanating as it does *from the founder and leader of "Sam's" forces in North Carolina;* and we trust our friends in all parts of the State will hold the K. N. leaders to it. Compel them, before the people, *either to endorse the letter or repudiate and denounce Kenneth Rayner.* There can be no middle course on a question of this sort. Silence or evasion, as by Mr. Gilmer at Wilmington, amounts to an endorsement of the letter; and no public man can endorse this letter in its length, and breadth, and spirit, and at the same time be true to North-Carolina.

Such a letter requires little comment. Every one who can read, can examine it and decide for himself. Mr. Rayner would make Know Nothingism paramount to every thing else. He asks no pledges at the hands of the abolition Know Nothings. He is willing to unite with "anti-slavery" men, and with all sorts of men—*with our deadliest enemies,* if he can thereby defeat the Democratic party. That is the spirit of the letter.

Mr. Rayner probably looks to the withdrawal of Mr. Fillmore and Col. Fremont, and to a fusion of all the elements opposed to the Democracy and to the South. In that event, he no doubt considers that his chances would be better than they would have been if he had accepted this nomination.—Commodore Stockton accepts, but says he will decline if he can get Mr. Fillmore to place himself on the Stockton and Rayner platform. Mr. Rayner, it will be observed, thanks these abolitionists for the nomination, and tells them that "in the main" he agrees with them "in regard to the evils and dangers which now beset our country." These "evils and dangers,"—according to the platform of these abolitionists,—are the assault on Sumner, the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the efforts of Southern men to establish slavery in Kansas! We have heretofore published in our regular issue, the material portion of the Stockton and Rayner platform, and it will also be found in the "Extra Campaign Standard." Obtain it, friends, and use it. Let the people know what it is that Mr. Rayner, the leader of the Know Nothings of this State, thus approves "in the main." And let it be known also, that Mr. Gilmer, when interrogated by Gov. Bragg in Wilmington in relation to his approval or disapproval of Mr. Rayner's letter, attempted at first to explain, and qualify, and evade—but, when pressed for an answer, *was silent!*

The Combination of the Abolition Know Nothings and Black Republicans against the Democracy.

It is notorious that the abolition Know Nothings and the black Republicans are combined—not so much against Mr. Fillmore, for they do not regard him as formidable—*but against the National Democratic party*, headed by Buchanan and Breckinridge. All their speeches and resolutions in their Conventions prove this. We could fill this sheet with speeches of this sort, all breathing the bitterest hatred towards the "pro-slavery Democratic party," as they call it, and declaring that there is no hope for abolition but in the defeat of Buchanan.

These two parties, embracing nearly all the abolitionists in the free States and a majority of the Know Nothings, have united on Fremont, he having received the nomination at the hands of both, and having accepted it. The contest of 1856 is somewhat similar to that of 1836. Then, as now, the Democrats had but one candidate; and then, as now, the opposition had two candidates—Gen. Harrison in the North, and Judge White in the South. Then, as now, the contest was really between the Democratic candidate and the Northern candidate, Gen. Harrison, who received twice as many Electoral votes as Judge White did. *The contest is now between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont;* and every Southern vote thrown for Mr. Fillmore will weaken Mr. Buchanan, and strengthen Col. Fremont, just as in 1836, the votes cast for Judge White in the South weakened Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Let the South, then, unite; and let her do so on that candidate, who, occupying sound Constitutional ground, stands the best chance to be elected.

Read the following speech of Gov. Ford, of Ohio, a Know Nothing leader, delivered in New York in June last. Gov. Ford speaks for the abolition Know Nothings. He says the mission of the Know Nothing party is to "spread Americanism and resist slavery"—and therefore he, with the great bulk of the order, are going for Fremont for President. Bear in mind that this is the same man who sat side by side with Mr. Rayner and Mr. Haughton, in June, 1855, in Convention in Philadelphia. Read and circulate!

"Governor Ford, of Ohio, rose to speak, but was unable to proceed for a moment or two in consequence of a storm of applause which greeted his rising. He was desired to ascend the platform, and did so, and then proceeded in an eloquent and most effective strain to counsel concession and a union of all conflicting elements, for the overthrow of Popery and slavery. The American party has a great work to do, and that work is to spread Americanism and resist slavery. [Applause.] The power of the Pope and domestic slavery are linked together, [applause,] and they have upon earth but one mission—the extinction of human liberty. The power of oppression is the same, whether it be foreign or domestic. Can we not combine for the overthrow of these powers of darkness? [Applause.] Men have before formed combinations to advance certain ideas, when upon all other subjects their opinions were as wide apart as the poles. Religious bodies unite in the work of tract distribution, to send the Bible to the heathen, to explore pagan lands, and no one thinks of inquiring who in those bodies is a Presbyterian, who an Episcopalian, who a Baptist, or a Methodist. They have come forward with a united purpose, and no man asks about their individual faith. Is it possible that the people of the North cannot unite for the overthrow of that hydra-headed monster—Popery and slavery? [Applause.] I tell you that we *can*. [Great applause.] I tell you we *will* unite. [Uproarious cheering.] Politicians everywhere who oppose us in this will be compelled before the day of election to give way to the will of the people.—[Applause.] We have done our duty, so far as the offers of peace and union are concerned. It is true that our advances have been spurned, [applause,] and, instead of being treated like gentlemen, we have been treated like dogs. [Applause.] But, sir, my policy in such cases as this is expressed in the saying which is familiar to you, that 'no gentleman will offend me, and no other man can.' And now, after I have been with you for a year or more, you will give me leave to say that it has become our duty to declare—even if it bring upon us the charge of egotism—that the American party claims credit for being the first to effect a union against the aggressions of slavery. [Applause.] Let us inscribe upon our banners, and proclaim it to the enemies of liberty everywhere, that the American party was the first which proclaimed the principles of freedom, [tremendous applause,]—the first, anywhere, to hold that it has inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The whig party has bidden high for southern support. The democrats have made bids for it. Every other party has bidden for it, till the American party sprang up. That party has said to the South, we can no longer serve you; and it was the first party that ever said this thing. [Applause.] We now come together for purposes of union, and wherever the word union is used, it means that concessions must be made, or no union can be effected. Let us forget the little insults that may be offered, by foolish, erring men. [Applause.] Governor Ford proceeded to say that he regretted the withdrawal of Mr. Banks, but rejoiced that there was left upon the ticket a Johnston.—With his name upon the ticket it would sweep the West.—It was all that was wanted. The prairies of the West would be on fire at the mention of his name in connexion with the great purpose we desire to accomplish. [Great applause.] In conclusion, the speaker heartily endorsed the nomination of Fremont. [Applause.]

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Warrenton,	July	13th.
Williamsboro',	"	15th.
Oxford,	"	17th.
St. James, Granville county,	"	18th.
Henderson,	"	20th.
Louisburg,	"	22d.
Chapel Hill,	"	27th.

Gov. Bragg in the East.

We continue to receive the most cheering intelligence from the Eastern part of the State. Gov. Bragg is doing his whole duty in the cause of the Constitution and the Union; and his efforts are cheering and arousing the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings, and carrying dismay into the ranks of "Sam." On Monday the 7th, he spoke at Tarborough to a large and enthusiastic audience; on Tuesday the two candidates spoke at Clinton; and on Thursday they spoke at Wilmington. The "Journal" of Thursday says:

"On Wednesday the candidates met at Warsaw. The meeting was a full one,—say three to four hundred, nearer the latter figure. In Duplin, it will be impossible for Mr. Gilmer and his friends to muster the old Whig strength.—Gov. Bragg will get a fine vote.

On last (Wednesday) evening the candidates arrived here in the cars, and were conducted to the rooms engaged for them—Gov. Bragg at Holmes',—Mr. Gilmer at the Carolina. Both appeared in good health, but somewhat fatigued from constant travelling. Gov. Bragg looks more robust, it seems to us, than he did in April, and we are glad to learn that he really feels so.

Mr. Gilmer's friends appear to have had something like a jollification, in the way of rockets, etc., etc. In the course of the evening, Mr. Gilmer was called out and made a short, but not very happy address, at the conclusion of which the band played "Jordan" for his especial edification."

Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion in Clinton. He complimented the people, as he uniformly does; and he then took up Free Suffrage, a Convention, the Kansas-Nebraska act, &c., and dwelt upon them at some length. He said he "was as good a Free Suffrage man as Gov. Bragg or any body else!!!"—Among other things, he denounced President Pierce for calling Mr. Dobbin to the Cabinet. He said Mr. Dobbin was a "fire-eating secessionist," and should not have been appointed! When Gov. Bragg came to reply he overwhelmed him with his force of argument and the power of truth. A correspondent of the Fayetteville Carolinian says—

"He vindicated the democratic party and the administration from the charge of sectionalism, and passed a deserved eulogium upon the character of Mr. Dobbin, whom Mr. Gilmer had characterized as a secessionist, and as one of the appointments of Mr. Pierce "not fit to be made." The tumultuous applause which followed the Governor's remarks, must have showed Mr Gilmer that he had aimed wide of the mark when he thought to win popularity by coming down from the mountains into the Cape Fear region to abuse Carolina's favorite son, James C. Dobbin.

He showed up the sectionalism of Mr. Gilmer's party, and hurled back the charge that Banks owed his election to the democratic party. Out of 97 good and true "Americans" at the North, 85 voted for Banks, 7 South Americans as they were called, who would not go the abolition ticket, did vote in the last ballot but one, the democratic ticket, and if they had done so on the last ballot, a conservative democrat would have been elected; but no, they threw away their votes on Fuller and gave the election to Banks, the Black Republican.

Gov. Bragg then read the letter of Mr Rayner to the Convention which nominated Stockton and himself, thanking them for the honor they had conferred upon him, and expressing his willingness to unite with them or any other party, for the sake of defeating the democratic party. Gov. B. denounced this letter coming from a southern man as infamous, compared its author with the Sumners, Wilsons and Hales, and declared he ought to receive the indignant scorn and contempt of every southern man without regard to party lines.

He defended the democratic platform from the attacks of Mr. Gilmer—held up to view the high national ground the democratic party had ever taken and sustained. There was their platform—let every one read it—there was no dodging the question—there were no words of doubtful meaning there—there was no Janus face, looking one north and the other south. The whole democracy of the Union stands square footed upon it. Pledged to the South, to the Constitution, and the Union, it is the only National conservative party in the country, and upon its success or defeat depend the weal or woe of our common country. He reviewed the public career of Mr Buchanan. He believed him to be emphatically the man for the times—for the present crisis in public affairs. He called upon all who valued the rights of the South—who loved the Constitution and the Union, to rally as one man to the support of Buchanan and Breckinridge."

The "Tarborough Southerner," in concluding its notice of Gov. Bragg's speech at that place, says—

"Gov. Bragg was listened to with the most profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. His speech produced a very happy impression, and old Edgecombe will give a real old-fashioned majority in August for the man whom she admires for his high talent and inflexible devotion to principle."

The "Wilmington Journal" of Friday contains a full account of the discussion in that place, which we shall copy into our next issue. The "Commercial" says—

"We were present during the most of the time of the discussion between Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer, on Thursday last. A very large crowd attended, perhaps nearly, or quite one thousand persons.

We do not know that an analysis of the speaking on this occasion will be necessary. Gov. Bragg avowed the doctrine we sustain, and very ably and clearly defined the true position of parties. He convicted his opponent of some few mistakes in regard to Gov. B's course, and *particularly* on a charge that he had opposed free suffrage; he put Mr. Gilmer into a very awkward position, from which he was unable to extricate himself, so far as we could observe. We do not care to discuss the merits of the parties, more than simply to say that Gov. Bragg had decidedly the advantage of his opponent, both in regard to facts and their exemplification. He is a very powerful speaker, and has the capacity to rivet the attention and convince the understanding. We are very much mistaken if he did not cause the scales to fall from the eyes of some who were his opponents at the beginning of the discussion.

Mr. Gilmer is a strong man when on the right side. But his was an up-hill business, and it was evident that he felt it to be so.

Both gentlemen are of much private worth, and entitled to the respect of their fellow-citizens. It would be well for some of our political snarlers and brawlers, if they would take example from the deportment and manner these gentlemen exhibited towards each other, in their animated discussion.

If we rightly understand him, Mr. Gilmer is anti-Nebraska, and in favor of Compromises—he is therefore hostile to the chief points of our political faith, as well as that of the National Democracy.

We should look upon his election as a public calamity, because it would cheer the hearts of the black Republicans to find a Governor of North-Carolina not constitutionally orthodox, but willing to secede in some degree from the only ground of our security and safety.

We do not, however, look for any such result. The Democracy must be very relax, indeed, if they do not give Gov. Bragg a very large majority, and quite answerable to reproach if they do not cause it to exceed ten or twelve thousand. We hope our friends will not wait till November, when the *coup de grace* is to be given to their opponents, but make a handsome turn-out in August, to encourage our friends abroad."

Atrocious Burglary.

During the last winter the dwelling house of Gov. Manly was entered in the night time, under circumstances of peculiar daring and atrocity, and a valuable gold watch and a purse containing a small amount of silver change taken from a dressing table in his bed room. The thief also entered other rooms of the house on the same night, but was foiled by the wakefulness of the inmates.

On Thursday last the watch was taken to the store of Mr. Chas. H. Thompson, jeweler, to ascertain its value, when Mr. T. recognized it immediately as the lost watch of Gov. M., and retained it, and restored it to the owner.

Upon investigation before the Intendant of Police of our City, it appeared that a free negro named Frank Wallace, a bricklayer and plasterer, was the felon, and that he had left here a few days ago for Louisburg. An officer was dispatched, who arrested him and found in his possession another valuable gold watch, which he had stolen from a young man named Barnes.

The officer had him handcuffed and set out on his return, taking the Railroad cars at Franklinton.—Somewhere in the neighborhood of Forestville, when the vigilance of the officer was momentarily withdrawn, this cunning and bold marauder leaped from the coach and made his escape.

He has been detected, we learn, in several cases of house-breaking and stealing within a few months past, for which he has been soundly whipped.

He is a mulatto, not more than 25 years old, and came to this place, it is said, from the county of Guilford.

Public officers of justice and the public generally should keep a lookout for this adroit and practiced scamp.

Mutual Insurance Company.—The statements of the operations and condition of the North-Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, together with the Report of the President, Dr. Johnson, shall appear in our next.

One of Mr. Gilmer's Tricks.

We learn that Mr. Gilmer is in the habit of reading to the people, from his scrap-book, what he says is an extract from an *Editorial* of the Standard of August 16, 1852, in which Mr. Fillmore and his administration are referred to in terms of high commendation. Now this extract, thus read by Mr. Gilmer, is *not* from an Editorial of the Standard, but is part of an article copied into the Standard of that date, signed "Old Style," and is thus garbled by Mr. Gilmer to suit his purpose. The Editor of the Standard did not then, nor does he now, endorse all the sentiments and views in the article from which Mr. Gilmer quotes—but he published it, as Editors publish many articles, without being responsible for the opinions advanced. If Mr. Gilmer will examine the Standard of this date, he will find an advertisement headed "Hurrah for Fillmore!" What does he think of that? Will he read that as our sentiments? More in relation to this in our next.

We learn that Mr. Rogers, of this City, is also reading the same article as from the Standard. We trust he will do us the justice hereafter to state that the extract is not from our pen, and that it does not contain our sentiments in relation to Mr. Fillmore.

☞ The K. N. meeting held in this City on Friday night last, was addressed by Jas. T. Morehead and Nathaniel Boyden, Esquires—both old-line Whigs. This is the same Nathaniel Boyden, who, while a member of Congress from this State in 1848, *voted with the abolitionists in favor of withdrawing our troops from Mexico, and of thus closing the war; which would have disgraced forever the American name.* About the same time Tom Corwin, of Ohio, who was afterwards called by Mr. Fillmore to his Cabinet, was aiding Mexico in his place in the American Senate—denouncing the war as unjust, and calling on the Mexicans to welcome our brave volunteers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." And about the same time John A. Gilmer, the K. N. candidate for Governor, then a member of the State Senate, was voting to refuse supplies to the North-Carolina volunteers, unless their friends would agree to his declaration that the war was unconstitutional and unjust! Such facts need no comment. And yet these men profess to be better *Americans* than others!—they declare that *they* are "Americans" and their opponent "anti-Americans." Is there a single "North-Carolina volunteer" who can so far forget what is due to himself and to his country, as to vote for John A. Gilmer?

☞ The Campaign in Wake was opened on Monday last, at Spikes'. The Democratic candidates are G. H. Wilder, Esq., for the Senate, and N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, and M. A. Bledsoe, Esquires, for the Commons. We learn that Hon. S. H. Rogers, K. N., also announced himself as a candidate for the Commons. This is the same gentleman, who, while a member of Congress from this District, voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill—or rather against the right of his slaveholding constituents to carry their slaves to the common Territories. He will, of course, be badly beaten.

Bank of Fayetteville.—We are indebted to the courtesy of H. C. Jones, Esq., the Reporter, for the opinion of the Supreme Court in relation to the right of this institution to issue small notes, to be found in our paper to-day. Like every opinion which emanates from Judge Pearson, this one is marked by great clearness and ability. The question, it will be seen, of the right of the Bank to issue small bills since January, 1856, has been decided against it.

Late from California.—The excitement in San Francisco continued. The Committee were receiving recruits by thousands, and but few responded to the Governor's proclamation. The Governor's forces were encamped near the City, but were powerless against the public feeling. The Committee had banished six more rogues, and continued to make arrests.

From Nicaragua.—Gen. Walker was elected President on the 24th June. President Rivas and the Minister of War had resisted, and had been proclaimed traitors by Walker.

Extract from a letter, dated
Murfreesboro', July 7, 1856.

"I had the pleasure of listening to Gov. Bragg at Jackson and at this place, and two better political speeches I have never heard. The Governor's tour through this section was a succession of brilliant triumphs, which will be recorded in August next. Rest assured that Hertford county and the First Congressional District will give a good report for Democracy. Set this District down for from 300 to 500 majority for Bragg."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By Nash, C. J.—In Peary v Robins, from Brunswick, affirming the judgement. Also, in Burrage v Crump, from Montgomery; *venire de novo.* Also, in Reader v Moody; *venire de novo.* Also, in Schonwald v Schonwald, in equity from New Hanover, dismissing the bill. Also, in Brinson v Thomas, in equity, from Craven, directing an account. Also, in Deberry v Ivey, in equity, from Northampton; defendant must deliver up the notes of B. &c.

By Pearson, J.—In state v Bank of Fayetteville from Cumberland; judgment reversed and judgement for defendant. Also, in State v Mathews, from Cumberland, affirming the judgement. Also, in State v McPherson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgement. Also, in Ward v Hearne, from Stanly, awarding *a venire de novo.* Also, in Currie v Worthy, from Moore, affirming the judgement. Also, in Williams v Houston, in equity, from Duplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also in Campbell v Campbell, in equity from New Hanover, directing an account of the mesne profits.

By Battle, J.—In McCormick v Munroe, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Schonwald v Capps from New Hanover, directing *a venire de novo.* Also, in Green v Whitney, in equity, from Brunswick, dissolving the injunction as to $400, with interests, &c. Also in Wheeless v Whitaker in equity from Nash. Also in Campbell, v. Campbell, from Sampson, in equity, dismissing the bill. Also, in Saunderson v Ballance, in equity from Hyde.

Locusts.—The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer of the 13th ult. says: "We are sorry to be informed that this scourge of ancient Egypt has appeared in our vicinity, bearing the portentions 'W' which superstitious people say always means *war*, upon a shield or band, drawn, like an escutcheon, across the back of the neck of each insect. The same superstition indicates that the letter 'P' found in the same place would mean that peace would prevail."

The Secretary of the Navy, we regret to have to state, has been confined for the past week to his residence in this city, being too much indisposed to venture to the Department. His health, however, is not too bad to permit him to attend to the discharge of his official duties there. To-day, he is much better, we learn.—*Washington Star.*

Paper from Cotton Seed.—The editor of the Galveston, Texas, News has received a letter from an eminent chemist in the North, enclosing him a sample of paper manufactured from the hull of the cotton seed that he sent to the North, showing that the finest quality paper can be made from the seed. A character is now pending in the Texas Legislature to manufacture it.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

Washington, July 12, 1856.

As I intimated in my last communication, a bill for the pacification of Kansas was duly reported from the Committee on Territories on Monday week last, which was brought to a vote about half-past eight o'clock in the morning of the 3d of July, after a sitting of over twenty hours. It had been announced in advance that the bill would be pressed to a vote on Wednesday, that all Senators, and especially the black Republicans, might embrace the earliest opportunity to present their views, if it was their wish to do so. They refrained from doing so until Wednesday evening, and complained that no opportunity for discussion had been allowed, although it appears on examination that more than half of the time of the Senate during its present session, since the organization of the House, has been devoted to the discussion of the Kansas question. At this stage of the proceedings the black Republican Senators absented themselves, leaving the Senate without a quorum, hoping in this way to force an adjournment. The absence of a quorum having been disclosed by a vote upon an amendment, the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to bring in the absentees. They soon made their appearance, a quorum was present and a discussion commenced, designed alone to test the physical endurance of the friends of the bill. Fourteen or fifteen hours exhausted the abolition ammunition, and the vote was taken, resulting in the passage of the bill by a large majority. The provisions of the bill have already been sufficiently explained in my last communication; it is only necessary to say that it is a real measure of peace, protecting the people of Kansas from outside interference, and enabling them to form a State Constitution, such as may suit themselves.

Nearly simultaneously with the passage of this bill in the Senate, a bill was defeated in the House, then reconsidered, and finally passed, providing for the admission of Kansas as a State with the Constitution formed by the abolition Convention held at Topeka—held spontaneously, without the authority, and, in fact, in defiance of law. It passed after some struggling and was sent to the Senate for its action. The Senate promptly took up this bill and on Tuesday amended it, by striking out the House bill and inserting its own, which it had previously passed. The Senate's proposition has therefore been sent to the House in two shapes—first as an original bill, and secondly as an amendment to the House bill. The action of the House is altogether uncertain. One or two votes may change the result. Will the House insist on its own bill, and defeat all legislation for the pacification of Kansas whatever, or will it accept the Senate's bill? Shrewd observers think it will fail, and that nothing will be done. Such is doubtless the wish of the black Republicans, in order to keep the question open during the Presidential campaign. The pacification of Kansas would deprive them of all their stock in trade.

On Wednesday, the Kansas question was resumed in the Senate on a motion to print the new bill, and the black Republicans embraced the occasion to repeat the speeches they had made on the subject. During the discussion Judge Douglas delivered one of the most forcible and thrilling speeches of his life. It had been said by the black Republicans that the Kansas bill was one to make of that Territory a slave State. They admitted such was not its object according to the face of the bill, but they insisted that such would be its effect. In reply, Judge Douglas referred to the fact that the opponents of the Kansas bill had gone behind the record to raise objections—that they were satisfied neither by the provisions of the bill, which they admitted were unobjectionable, nor by the disclaimers of the Senators composing the Committee on Territories. He said this course also justified him in going behind the record, and declaring that the opponents of this bill did not desire a settlement of difficulties in Kansas, that disturbances were kept up in that Territory to subserve their selfish ends, and that they were justly chargeable with and responsible for the murders that had been committed therein. If the angel Gabriel were to bring a Constitution from Heaven it would not be acceptable to them. All along they had urged that the voice of the people of Kansas had been overborne by Missourians, that nine-tenths of the real citizens were free State men, and that, if left to themselves, free State institutions would be established. Now it is urged that the free State men have been driven out—that one-tenth have driven out nine-tenths, and consequently a census of the inhabitants and a register of the voters would not be a fair arrangement. These and other frivolous pretexts for opposition to the bill manifest a settled determination to do nothing practical towards the pacification of Kansas, while the Presidential election is pending.

Our Senator, Col. Biggs, during the discussion on the Kansas bill, delivered a short speech explanatory of its provisions and urging it as a matter of peace. During his remarks he referred to the opposition of the black Republican party to certain provisions of the Constitution, and argued that if a Convention was now called to frame a federal Constitution, the North would not agree to it as it now stands; hence arose their opposition to the execution of some of its provisions and their determination to override them. The point was well made and admitted of no reply. The speech will be published as a part of the great debate on the night of the 2d of July.

The Brooks and Sumner case is being discussed in the House with much greater coolness on the Southern side than many expected, and several able speeches against the propriety of the action proposed by the Special Committee have been delivered. Two of the ablest have been delivered by Representatives from North Carolina—Mr. Clingman and Gov. Winslow. This was Gov. Winslow's first participation in the debates of the House, and I am gratified to be able to say that he made a most favorable impression. His introduction was elegant and his argument conclusive, and it was listened to with close attention. It is understood that the vote on this matter will be taken on Monday. There will be a small majority for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, but two-thirds cannot be secured. The House really has no jurisdiction over this matter, but black Republicans *know nothing* but the higher law, and human constitutions are no more to them than blank paper.

It is a singular fact, yet true, that the House of Representatives has not yet completed its organization. Several seats are contested, yet no decision has been reached in any of them. Perhaps the session will close before the cases are brought to a vote.

You may have observed statements in some of the Northern press that petitions are in circulation at the North for signers in favor of a dissolution of the Union. Certain abolition Senators and members of Congress are designated as proper persons to whom they are to be forwarded. Dissolution is the legitimate result of the anti-slavery agitation: our government is one of opinion, not of force, and dissatisfaction with the Constitution prevails so generally at the North, that the present movement is but an embodiment and expression of this dissatisfaction.

I have good authority for saying that no less than six old-line Whigs of the United States Senate are in favor of the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. They are Messrs. Geyer, of Mo., Benjamin of Louisiana, Toombs of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt and Pearce of Maryland. That is a strong and valuable addition to the *friends* of Mr. Buchanan throughout the country, and points to the old line Whigs of the Union, and of the South especially, the direction they should give to their votes in the Presidential election. Mr. Fillmore's identification with Know Nothingism, and the fact that he has no strength whatever in the Northern States—that every vote at the South cast for him is thrown away, or, what is worse, a virtual assistance to black Republicanism, ought to be sufficient to decide their future course.

MECKLENBURG.

MARRIED,

In Davidson county, on the 10th of June, by Henry Beck, Esq., Mr. Anderson Gobble to Miss Martha Lomax.

Also, in the same county, on the same day, by Benjamin Smith, Esq., Mr. Henry Grubb to Miss Malinda Hedrick, daughter of Daniel Hedrick.

Also, in the same county, on the 26th of June, by David Mickle, Esq., Mr. George W. Green to Miss Albertine Swicegood, daughter of Philip Swicegood, Sr.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Norfolk, July 12, 1856.

FLOUR—The market is very bare of good flour which commands ready sale. We quote S F, $6¾@$7; Extra, $7½@$8; Family, $8¼@$8½.

BACON is scarce and high. N C hoground, 14c; hams, 17c; Western sides, 12½@13c; shoulders, 10¼@11¼c; NAVAL STORES dull. No sales in Tar. Spts Turpt 37@38; common Rosin, $1 61; fine white, 2¼@$3.

SALT—L B, 1 78@$2; G A, $1¾.

SUGARS are scarce and prices greatly advanced.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
Wilmington, July 12, 1856.

TURPENTINE—The market is firm, and prices remain without change. Sales this morning of 202 bbls at $2 75 for new and $1 84 for old virgin, $2 30 for yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 350 bbls at 34 cents per gallon. Nothing done this morning.

ROSIN—No transactions in Common. Sales yesterday of 500 bbls No 1 at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 per bbl., as in quality.

TAR—No receipts or sales.

COTTON—Sales yesterday afternoon of 40 bales middling and good middling at 11 cents per lb. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.
Fayetteville, July 12, 1856.

BACON is in good demand at improved prices. The supply of CORN is better, and prices have a downward tendency. COTTON in good demand at 10½ to 11c, for manufacturing purposes. Prices of FLOUR are improved, supply falling off. MOLASSES is higher—we quote at 43 to 45c per gallon. SUGAR scarce and prices higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 30c per gallon. RAW ditto, no sales to report.—*Car.*

☞ Attention! Everybody.

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, by the 1st day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in by that time.

BOOKER & COLE.
Raleigh, July 16, 1856. 57—td.

FALL RACES.—WARRENTON COURSE.

The Fall Races over the Warrenton, N. C., Course will commence on Tuesday, the 30th of September, 1856, and continue four days.

First Day.—Sweepstake for colts and fillies that never won a race, mile heats, $100 entrance, half forfeit—two already entered.

The purses for the other days will be large, and will be known at an early day.

By order of the Club,
P. J. TURNBULL, Sec'y.
July 14, 1856. 1133—wtw.

KING'S MOUNTAIN
PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL,
Yorkville, S. C.

FACULTY:
Principals. { M. JENKINS, (Senior in Organization, Regulation and Discipline,) *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.* A. COWARD, (Senior in Business matters,) *Professor of Belles Lettres and French.* }
C. A. SEABROOK, *Professor of Ancient Languages and Assistant in English Branches.*
D. H. THOMASSON, M. D., *Surgeon.*
B. P. POYD, *Bursar.*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will be opened in the new Garrison Buildings on the 1st of September.

Terms of Second Session.—For School Expenses, i. e., Tuition, Books, &c., Board, Lights, Fuel and Washing, $80*—payable $40 on entrance, and $40 on 1st November.

No one under 12 or over 18 years of age will be received.

The services of a Physician having been engaged, there will be no extra charge for medical attendance.

Until the 15th of August letters will be directed to Charleston, S. C.

*At the rate of $200 per annum.
July 15, 1856. 1133—w8w.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot. The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.

THOMAS R. MOORE.
July 11, 1856. 67—swt01.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, about two or three months ago, a negro boy named PRESLEY, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height, of a very bright complexion, light hair, having very much the appearance of an Irish boy, and would be readily taken for one. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending him. Address,

WM. HENDRICK,
Palmer's Springs,
Mecklenburg County, Va.
July 14, 1856. 1133—w4w.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending July 1, 1856:

Adams, James H		Jones, Seth K	
Adams, Seth		Jones, Wm (man of color)	
Adams, A D		Jones, Robard	
Anderson, Crecy		Jones, Col E W	
Ayers, Mrs C A			
Allen, Jas P		Kloss, William	
Andrews, A N		Kirkland, Pass Mid	
Barnes, Dr G D		Knotts, Mary C	
Branton, Mrs Ellen A			
Bowers, Jno R		Lassiter, John	2
Borns, R		Lassiter & Johnson	
Burt, Mary		Lane, Joseph J	
Berry, William		Lane, W W	
Boyden, Nathaniel			
Browning, S R		Moore, Will A	3
Brantly, Dr		McMahon, M	2
Bronwell, Jas G		Moore, James	
Bingarman, A J		Mathews, Israel	
Brown, W G		Moring, Henry	
		Mendenhall, Geo C	
Clopton, Dr James A	2	Mitchell, Eli	
Carper, Geo W	2	Mathews, Mrs Susan A	
Cannaday, W, or Duncan		Mysler, Mr Henry	
Cooke, James		Mills, Hannah Emily	
Carlton, Nathan		Mills, Miss Emily	
Chase, C T			
Conner, C T		Neely, G W	
Chadwick, S W		Nowell, Miss L A F	
		Nicholas, Henry W	
Denton, Atlas			
Denton, Nick		Pettiford, Henry	
Durham, Haywood		Pettiford, Wm H	
Day, Reuben		Palmer, Mrs	
Doonan, Frank		Perry, F H	
		Phisick, Joseph	
Fry, R M		Powell, Miss Becca	
Fort, Miss Selma		Phillips, Saml F	
Frensly, J L		Potter, G	
Fowler, Miss Mary Jane			
Ferrell, J T		Reston, Wm Cashier	
		Rogers, Wm	
Gibbs, A N		Ridout, Frederick	
Goch, Duncan		Reavis, J H	
Glars, Joseph		Rodgers, S L	
Graham, Edward		Read, Wm (freeman)	
Gordan, Miss Martha		Richardson, A C	
Green, George		Rutherford, John	
Gulley, W H			
		Stallings, J W	2
Hopper, J L	2	Stallings, W S	
Howell, B N		Smith, R W	
Hood, John C		Smith, Clora	
Herring, D		Simms, Benjamin	
Hendrick, S		Scott, Zachariah	
Haily, Thomas L		Suaton, Wm	
Holloway, John		Sorrell, Caroline	
Howard, Mrs Margaret		Solomans, A L M	
Hill, Andrew G	2	Shaw, Jno D	
Herring, Henry H		Smith, David	
Henderson, James			
Hayes, John		Taylor, Alsey J	
Holland, Alsey B		Terrell, Andrew	
High, Mr Francis			
Hinton, Mrs Mary		Underwood, Rufus	
Harwall, A M		Utley, William	
Heath, R R			
Halliburton, Robt		Williams, Marthia	
Huske, Mrs John		Williams, Duncan	
Hayes, Jackson		Williams, James Q	3
		Warren, Elizabeth	
Johnston, Mrs Rich'd W M	2	Whitsell, Miss B J	
Johnson, William	2	Wellons, Mrs Harriet J	
Johnson, N		Wyatt, N	
Johnson, W M		Wilson, James	
Jordan, J Parker	2	Wilson, Edmond H	
Jones, Eliza H		Wilkins, William R	
Jones, Miss Penny		Williams, Thos. O.	63

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, July 8, 1856. 66—w4w.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.

The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.

Address me at Clinton, Miss.

E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence and tract of land near Louisburg, Franklin county. The residence, not more than ¼ of a mile from the Court House, is located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the town on one side, and of the plantation on the other. The tract contains about 480 acres, 240 of which is river bottom, which has been dyked and thoroughly drained, over 1000 yards of underdraining having been recently laid. There is a meadow of some twenty acres, from which may be cut annually a large quantity of hay. A plenty of timber to keep up the farm, also an orchard of young fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, &c.

Louisburg is improving rapidly, has a good male and female school, and now in course of erection a large female college, not more than a ½ mile from the premises.

The whole of the above tract will be sold, or if it will suit the purchaser, 100 acres adjoining the corporate limits of town.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

A. G. JONES.
Louisburg, July 5th, 1856. 65—sw2m.

NOTICE.—THE CANDIDATES FOR WAKE WILL meet and address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Jno. M. Ferell's,	Thursday,	July	17th.
Laws',	Friday,	"	[illegible]
Thompson's,	Saturday,	"	[illegible]
Franklin's,	Monday,	"	21st
Upchurch's,	Tuesday,	"	22d
Dupree's,	Wednesday,	"	23d
Barney Jones',	Thursday,	"	24th
Banks',	Friday,	"	25th
Busbee's,	Saturday,	"	26th
Dunnsville,	Monday,	"	28th
Forestville,	Tuesday,	"	29th
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	"	30th
Horton's,	Thursday,	"	31st
Hood's,	Friday,	August	1st
Wakefield,	Saturday,	"	2d

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 28, 1856. 64—td.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by daylight, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag. S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariable cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.

May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.

June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.

Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

JOHN CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL PAY DILIGENT ATTENTION TO THE sale of all kinds of produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and sending prompt returns.

Just received in store, and daily receiving, a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors, such as Brandies, Rum, Gin, old Monongahela Whiskey and other kinds, both fine and common. Also Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, Soaps, Oranges, Raisins and Apples always on hand. All articles sold wholesale very cheap for cash. Quick sales and small profits. Remember 39, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

May 27, 1856. 1126—wly.

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE 30th session of this institution will commence on the 10th of July, 1856.

For particulars write to me for catalogues.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 26, 1856. 63—sw3t.

☞ Star and Register copy to the amount of one dollar

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURWELL'S School will begin on July 16. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.

June 26, 1856. 63—sw3t.

☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy 3 times.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained.

W. H. NEWBY.

Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and lot, on Newbern street, opposite H. W. Miller's, Esq., occupied by F. W. King, will be sold by the undersigned at a sacrifice. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises, and apply to either of the undersigned for terms, &c.

S. H. ROGERS, }
Q. BUSBEE, } Attorneys.

Raleigh, June 15, 1856. 60—sw1m.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

James Campbell, A. B., Principal.

THE EXERCISES WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 14th day of July. Tuition per session of five months, $7,50 to 15. Board $6 per month.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, | WM. CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALLER, | JAS. C. COZART,
L. P. ALLEN.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tar River, N. C., June 7, 1856. 1129—w8wpd.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.

April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

Nature's own Remedy for Chronic Diseases!

THIS WATERING PLACE IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of visitors. The supply of mineral water is most abundant, and there are eight douche and plunge baths of various temperatures from 92 to 106 Farhenheit.

As a remedy in many chronic diseases these waters are excelled by nothing ever known to the human race. In Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Diarrhoea, Visceral obstruction, Glandular enlargements, old injuries to the muscles and joints, Paralysis, diseases peculiar to females, Neuralgia, &c., they possess remedial and curative powers of the highest order. In that state of the body termed *Cachectic*, the consequence of derangement in the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy countries, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor or disinclination to motion of any kind, these baths often act like a charm. Many severe cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted the most skillful medical treatment, and in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured here. Of the vast number now suffering with those maladies, there are comparatively few who would not be perfectly restored or greatly relieved by the use of these waters. This place is 195 miles from Richmond, Va., on the direct route from that city to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, from which it is distant only 36 miles. Early in July the Central Railroad will be in operation to Milboro', after which there will be only twenty miles Stage travel between the Hot Springs and the principal northern and southern cities, and the traveller from Baltimore, Washington or Richmond, leaving those cities in the morning, will be brought the first night to the Warm Springs, and to this place to breakfast the next morning—*thus making the whole journey in 24 hours almost entirely by daylight.*

These Springs are situated in a valley in an elevated mountain region. The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The Hotel accommodations are good and comfortable, and a fine band of music will be in attendance throughout the season.

To those who may desire further information, and who will furnish me with their address, I will mail a pamphlet containing an account of the Springs with cases of cure, &c.

S. GOODE, for the Proprietor.

Hot Springs, Va., June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*

May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.

If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a

Daguerrean Gallery

also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*

Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.

Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.

O. P. COPELAND.

P. S.—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Warrenton Female College Institute.

THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 16, 1856. 60—6waw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 54—w&swly.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d inst., Jonas W. Crowel, an apprentice to the Tailoring business. He was 19 years of age some time in April last. He is about five feet, six or eight inches high, complexion dark, eyes large and dark, with heavy dark eyebrows, hair dark and inclined to curl. He has a very notable mark on the top of his head resulting from a burn in infancy, which has since prevented the hair from growing, or leaving the place entirely bald. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy; also against leting him have anything on the subscriber's account, as he shall positively refuse to pay any debt which said boy may contract.

D. G. BARRETT.

Nash co., N. C., June 27, 1856. 85—sw3t.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.
$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each;* one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner or Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts:

First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.

To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.

Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.

E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.

June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

HILLIARDSTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $7 per month. For particulars, address

H. G. WILLIAMS,
Hilliardston, Nash co., N. C.

June 20, 1856. 62—3tpd.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.

June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

The Knuckle Washing Machine.

Patented by Christopher Holingsworth, Indiana, May 4th, 1852.

MADE AND SOLD BY
ALEXANDER DICKSON.

Owner of the Patent Right in the counties of Johnston, Wake, Orange, Person and Alamance.

THESE MACHINES SAVE TIME, LABOR, SOAP and clothes, as the dirt is taken out without rubbing. They will save more in one year in an ordinary sized family than their cost. There is no work which females are called upon to perform that is so laborious and unhealthy as washing. A great many Machines have been invented for the purpose of relieving this labor, but none answered the purpose until the introduction of the KNUCKLE MACHINE, which has given entire satisfaction when fully and fairly tested.

Price of the Machine, delivered to persons in any of the above named counties, ten dollars. All orders addressed to Alexander Dickson, Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

Every Machine warranted, when fully and fairly tried.

May 2, 1856. 1123—wly.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 14, 1854. 97—wy.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.

D. JOHNSON,
Millwright and Machinist.

April 5, 1856. 1121—wly.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.

April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner,	Raleigh.
J. R. Williams,	do.
T. H. Selby,	do.
C. W. D. Hutchings,	do.
James F. Jordan,	do.
James M. Towles,	do.
James E. Hoyt,	Washington
Alex. Mitchell,	Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright,	Wilmington.
John M. Jones,	Edenton.
W. W. Griffin,	Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan,	Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith,	Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams,	Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith,	Milton.
O. F. Long,	Hillsboro.'
Joseph White,	Anson County.
Josh. Boner,	Salem,
A. T. Summy,	Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. }
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. }
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

EMIL ROSENTHAL,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock, the latest styles of READY MADE CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; including a fine assortment of *Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters.*

Coats, from 75 cents up to			$30 00
Pants, " 75 "	"		10 00
Vests, " 75 "	"		8 00

And everything else in proportion. In fine goods, I cannot be beaten as regards quality or price; and all goods are *warranted.* All I ask is a call before purchasing. To country merchants, I am prepared to sell goods at New York wholesale prices. My motto is not to be outdone. New goods received every week.

E. ROSENTHAL.
On Market Square, corner of Wilmington St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1856. 1118—w6m.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coahes from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, March 24, 1856. 1117—wtf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Schloss & Brother, closed on the 1st January last, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER.

June 16, 1856. 59—sw3t.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 85, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000	pounds	White Lead of various brands,
500	gallons	Linseed Oil,
200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pa. Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

25—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Important to Farmers.

70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.

This Threshing Machine has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Thresing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.

JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.

Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.

June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the Robeson jail, on the 3d June, 1856, a negro man, says his name is York, and belongs to Mott Alston, of Georgetown, (or near that place.) Said negro man is about five feet seven inches high; has a long, and from appearances, old sore on his left leg—of a dark complexion, and about twenty-five years of age. The owner will please come forward, prove property, defray expenses, and take the negro away.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, June 16, 1856. 59—sw1m.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade,* at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent,

EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 13th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG, }
F. J. HUTCHINS, } Committee.
W. W. WHITAKER, }

May 23, 1856. 51—swt.A1.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING THE Reminiscences of an Old Citizen, Richmond, Va.—Published by Geo. M. West, under the Exchange Hotel.

A more delightful little volume than this we have not read for many moons. No one who peruses it with a knowledge of localities, can fail to render his thanks to the author for the gratification afforded by such lively annals; while the distant reader will find much to interest him in the account, incidentally given, of such stirring events as the burning of the Theatre, and the pleasant social portraitures of half a century ago. The style is uncommonly sprited, though unambitious, and even conversational, and evinces a wide and various reading, joined to a natural humor and bonhommie.

We suppose we have no right to mention the name of the author, who has so modestly kept himself from the public, while narrating these agreeable reminiscences; but we believe it is generally known to whom we are indebted for them; and the service will long be kept in honorable remembrance of Richmond. We only can hope that the favorable reception the humble duodecimo has met with will induce him to chronicle other incidents, connected with the history of our city, which are retained by his vigorous and lucid memory. We gladly hail him as our local Froissart and recognize him as fairly entitled to the honors of literary knighthood. Price $1.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856.